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ited two eggs. On April 11, the nest contained seven eggs, and both birds occupied the hollow. The birds left the nest when the tree was ascended about half the distance to the entrance. Judging from the existing conditions, the birds had occupied the place for many years, and a pair is rearing its young there every spring.

Empidonax virescens. GREEN-CRESTED FLYCATCHER.—A nest (in course of construction) of the Green-crested Flycatcher was found by the writer in a thicket, near Fleetwood, on June 9, 1906. On June 15 the nest was found deserted and nothing has since been learned of the breeding habits of these birds, although several pairs may be heard during the summer in the same locality.

Otocoris alpestris praticola. PRAIRIE HORNED LARK.—A pair of these birds was seen during the summer of 1906, and again on June 3, 1907, in the same locality. The species may probably prove a rare breeder here later on.

Zamelodia ludoviciana. ROSE-BREASTED GROSBEAK.—A nest of the Rose-breasted Grosbeak was found by the writer on May 28, 1905, near Fleetwood. It was placed on a small red maple about 6 feet high and contained 2 eggs and the broken remains of a third one. On June 9, 1906, a second nest, containing four about half full-grown young, was found in another locality, while on June 20 a third nest, containing three eggs, was found in the same locality. Several pairs are yearly nesting in this locality.

Helminthophila pinus. BLUE-WINGED WARBLER.—This warbler has repeatedly been seen in this locality during the summer months, but the writer has thus far not been able to learn anything about its breeding habits and would be very thankful to any reader of 'The Auk' who is familiar with these birds for any information that will better qualify him to find its treasures.

Wilsonia mitrata. HOODED WARBLER.—The first and only nest of this warbler that has ever been found in this locality, to the writer's knowledge, was discovered on June 6, 1907, in a dense thicket at the foot of the Blue Mountains. The nest was completed but contained no eggs. On visiting the same locality on June 15, the nest contained four eggs. It was placed about 18 inches from the ground and was saddled on a dead stick as well as having been partly supported by a small branch of sassafras.

Setophaga ruticilla. AMERICAN REDSTART.—The Redstart has on several occasions been observed in this county during the summer months, but its breeding habits remain to be studied by me.

Sitta canadensis. RED-BREASTED NUTHATCH.—A Red-breasted Nuthatch was seen by the writer on a steep hillside in the Blue Mountains on June 6, 1907. It is probable that the species is a rare breeder in the mountainous portion of this county.—W. H. LEIBELSPERGER, *Fleetwood, Pa.*

Rare New England Birds.—The Boston Society of Natural History has recently acquired for its New England collection, several rare or interest-

ing birds, which with the permission of the Curator, Mr. C. W. Johnson, are here recorded. These include certain species of shore birds collected by the late William Everett, of Boston, about 25 years ago, mostly at Ipswich, Mass., but a few at Nantasket, Mass., though the exact data are not recorded. These specimens were presented, at his request, shortly after his death.

Gelochelidon nilotica. GULL-BILLED TERN.—A specimen taken in March, 1885, near Portland, Maine, was purchased from Ward of Rochester.

Chaulelasmus streperus. GADWALL.—A specimen was taken December 1, 1902, at Point Judith, R. I.

Aythya collaris. RING-NECKED DUCK.—Mr. Dwight Blaney presented a female taken at Eastham, Mass., October 28, 1903.

Herodias egretta. AMERICAN EGRET.—A female taken at East Greenwich, R. I., August 16, 1904, was purchased from Messrs. Angell and Cash.

Rallus elegans. KING RAIL.—A bird, in worn plumage, was captured in a steel trap at Peabody, Mass., on March 13, 1908.

Ionornis martinica. PURPLE GALLINULE.—A male captured at Seconnet, R. I., on June 8, 1900, is in the collection.

Steganopus tricolor. WILSON'S PHALAROPE.—A specimen in fine plumage taken on the Massachusetts coast was received from the collection of the late William Everett. This seems to be the fifth recorded specimen for the State.

Actodromas bairdii. BAIRD'S SANDPIPER.—A male taken at Newburyport, Mass., September 6, 1906, was presented by Mr. John H. Hardy, Jr.

Limosa fedoa. MARBLED GODWIT.—A fine old female is in the Everett collection, from the Massachusetts coast.

Symphemia semipalmata. EASTERN WILLET.—A specimen from the Massachusetts coast was received from the Everett collection.

Tryngites subruficollis. BUFF-BREASTED SANDPIPER.—One specimen from the Massachusetts coast was received from the Everett collection.

Numenius longirostris. LONG-BILLED CURLEW.—A specimen from the Massachusetts coast was received from the Everett collection.

Oxyechus vociferus. KILLDEER.—A specimen from the Massachusetts coast was received from the Everett collection.

Zenaidura macroura. MOURNING DOVE.—A specimen was taken at Barnstable, Mass., on December 6, 1903.

Falco rusticolus obsoletus. BLACK GYRFALCON.—One was recently purchased that was taken at Alton, Penobscot Co., Maine, on October 20, 1905. This is a very dark bird, almost entirely black, and with almost no light edging to the feathers of the breast; the under tail coverts are barred with white.

Strix pratincta. BARN OWL.—On August 17, 1907, a young man while hunting at Dedham Island, Dedham, Mass., started a Barn Owl from among some bushes on the edge of a meadow. He shot the bird and it proved to be a male. The Society has purchased it for the New England collection.

Scotiaptex nebulosa. GREAT GRAY OWL.—A specimen was obtained that was shot at Stockton Springs, Maine, in January, a few years since.

Cryptoglaux tengmalmi richardsoni. RICHARDSON'S OWL.—One was obtained from Milford, Maine, where it was shot on December 22, 1906.

Surnia ulula caparoch. AMERICAN HAWK OWL.—One was taken at Van Buren, Aroostook Co., Maine, on April 16, 1906.

Piranga rubra. SUMMER TANAGER.—A male, said to have been shot at Seaconnet, R. I., on April 27, 1901, was purchased of Messrs. Angell and Cash. There seems to be no reason to discredit the record.—GLOVER M. ALLEN, *Cambridge, Mass.*

Notes from West Virginia.—Sphyrapicus varius.—On July 3 and 4, 1899, I found a number of Yellow-bellied Sapsuckers in "The Pines," a black spruce region near Pickens, in the western part of Randolph County, West Virginia. The next day, July 5, great numbers of these birds were found among the dead and dying sugar maples on the top of Turkey Bone Mountain, not far from "The Pines." While in the Yew Mountains, in Nicholas County, I took a young male of this species on August 17, 1904.

Empidonax minimus.—In many of the higher portions of West Virginia there are extensive glades. These mountain swamps, with their tall cinnamon ferns, cranberries, and other characteristic plants, are found at altitudes varying from 3000 to 4000 feet. There are many such glady regions in Webster County. While collecting a few specimens in one of these Webster County glades, on the 2d day of July, 1907, I took a fine adult male Least Flycatcher. It was in the very heart of a great thicket of glade shrubbery, and had been heard there for several days before it was taken. Judging from the actions of the bird, and the greatly enlarged testes, it may have been nesting there. Others of this species were heard near the same place in the early days of July.

Otocoris alpestris praticola.—Among my notes I find the following account of the breeding of this species in Pittsburgh, Pa. "Schenley Park, Apr. 4, 1898. On above date an adult *Otocoris alpestris praticola* was observed feeding its young out near the golf links. The young bird was captured and identified, and then released. Afterwards the parent bird brought food again. Nasal tufts incipient in young bird. Hind claw already very long. Down still on head on either side where tufts of adults are. Queer horned appearance. Young hopped,—did not walk. Plumage in spotted phase. Young bird almost able to fly. Adults wary. Did not pay any attention to squeaking sound made on back of hand. Note of young like the peculiar piping note of adult. Only one young bird observed."

This southern breeding record of the Prairie Horned Lark led me to study the bird rather closely in succeeding years in West Virginia. I have observed this species in many sections of the State. In Kanawha County, at Charleston, a bird of this species was seen as late as June 19, 1902. In Wood County it seems to be resident throughout the year. At Poca Bottoms, in Putnam County, a specimen was taken on October 15, 1902,